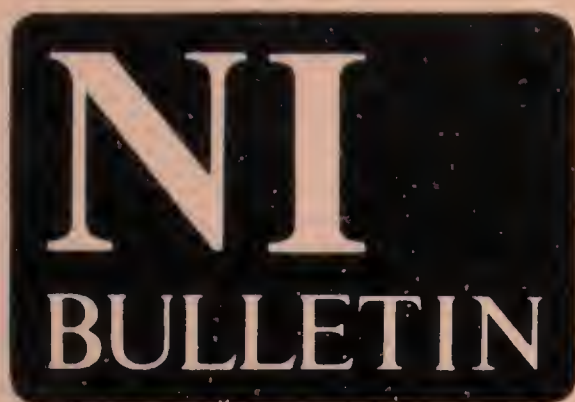


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INSIDE N.I.

MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

April, 1994 Applications for Membership: The following persons have applied for membership. If no written objections are received by June 1, 1994, their membership will become effective on that date.

2435 Richard P. Eidswick, 3964 Penberton Drive, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48105
(Japanese Coins)

2436 John F. Peavy, 82 Leonard St., Canton, Massachusetts 02021

Life Memberships: Life Memberships are available to members of three years standing upon application to the Board of Governors and the payment of the \$200.00 fee. Conditional Life Membership is available upon payment of \$60.00 down and four quarterly payments of \$35.00.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

I. Acknowledgement is made below to those who have donated material to the NI Library.

Krause Publications

CC83.KraC:1993:WCEC

KRAUSE, CHESTER L./MISHLER, CLIFFORD/BRUCE, COLIN R. III
Editor

Standard Catalog of World Coins. Eighteenth Century 1701-1800.
Pub. 1993, 1008pp, illus.

Unknown Sources

JD10.CasC:1978:MEDPJC

CASTAN, CARLOS/CAYON, JUAN R.

Los monedas Espanolas desde Don Pelayo a Juan Carlos I anos 718 a 1979.

Pub. 1979, 1165pp, illus.

AA80.BDCo:1986:MOSE

B & D COINS

Check list of coins commemorating modern olympics and other world sporting events.

Pub. 1986, 42pp, not illus.

II. While I strongly believe that enticing new collectors into foreign coins would be given a decisive shot in the arm by return of the Yeoman "Brown Book", the decision by Krause Publications to break out 18th century coinage into its own book is a step in the right direction. My hope is that they now go on to separate 19th and 20th century coinage into two separate volumes.

Granvyl G. Hulse, Jr., Book Librarian
James D. Haley, Periodical Librarian

NI ATTRIBUTION SERVICE: The NI Attribution Service has a very significant backlog of material built up and is temporarily suspending the service until further notice. We hope to catch up on the backlog and offer the service again soon.

MEMBER NOTICE PAGE: For the first time since the Member Notice Page was started in 1970 we did not receive any new notices for publication this month. Only one notice was on hand and it is a repeat notice, therefore it will be held over until the next issue. All members are encouraged to use the page for listing of wants, trades, research notices or about anything you can think of except that we do not accept any FOR SALE type notices. Members using the page report good results in most instances. Very few do not receive any response at all on a notice.

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

While we have many excellent authors contributing numismatic articles, we are always in need of more material. Our supply of originally written material has dwindled drastically during the winter months and at the present time we have material for only about 2 issues on hand for future publication. All members are welcome to contribute articles on their special areas of collecting and we urge you to give it a try if you haven't put pen to paper before with an article. We are very lenient in what is accepted as we feel the publication should be open to everyone, novice or advanced.

Another area of need is for page fillers. Items from a few lines to as much as a full page are welcome. These fillers should be of general information that can be published at any time. A review of the fillers used in past issues is a good general guideline as to the type of material needed.

Marvin L. Fraley, Editor

FROM THE MAILBOX

New Zealand member sends complete banknote listing to NI Library

I have enclosed copies of articles on New Zealand banknotes primarily for your library but also to inform fellow members of the availability of this first time publication of such information.

I have listed all the prefixes used by our Reserve Bank and close to the year issued for all government issue banknotes since 1934.

Each different issue is sub-divided into varieties for the different signatures or minor changes. Numbers printed of each type and minor variety have been included apart from replacement notes for which the figures still remain unknown.

The information is all on Pagemaker 4 and will be transferred to Pagemaker 5 shortly. If any member wants the info on disk, then the cost is a few crisp banknotes.

In due course the info will be put onto CD ROM disk but I expect that will take me at least a year to get all the photographs correctly entered and accessible.

Best wishes - the coin world here is great for quality, dead for ordinary condition coin, and our government charges far too much for new issues, of which there is an imaginative variety of non-circulating legal tender.

If any (NI) members visit Australia or New Zealand then let me know beforehand and I will tell them where to go - pleasantly.

Alistair Robb
Private Box 13
Wellington 6015
New Zealand

(The information forwarded by NI member Robb has been forwarded to the NI Library.)

Kudos for issue of February 1994

This is just a quick letter to congratulate you on the scholarly standards reached in the two articles in your *NI Bulletin*, volume 29, number 2 (February, 1994).

The two articles by Kenneth MacKenzie and Bob Forrest were extraordinarily well-researched and altogether interesting. I greatly enjoyed reading them and I hope you will have more contributions from these gentlemen and others who have reached the same standards.

Landon Thomas
New York, New York

THE PASCO MINT AND SOME COUNTERFEIT COINS

Horace P. Flatt, Terrell, Texas, NI #1857

Introduction. The silver mines of the Cerro de Pasco were the greatest single natural resource of Peru at the time of independence. Located about 180 miles to the northeast of Lima at an altitude of about 14,200 feet, only the promise of riches could draw men to such a remote village with its harsh climate. The silver bullion from the mines was refined there in a smelter (*callana*), and taken by muleback to Lima for minting or overseas shipment - at least, whatever was not shipped clandestinely to avoid payment of taxes. The trail, sometimes not more than three feet in width and on the edge of a steep precipice, was not only daunting to the traveller, but was also beset by robbers who would attempt to seize the bullion going to Lima or the minted coins being sent in payment on the return trip.

Almost from the beginning of the Republic, there was a clamor for a mint which could at least supply the small coins needed for daily commerce in the district. An abortive attempt at establishing a mint was made in 1835-1836, as evidenced by an eight reales coin of the latter year¹. A more successful attempt was made in the period 1843-1845 when a privately-owned mint was established in the small village of Quinua, located about nine miles to the north of Cerro de Pasco. The number of coins produced was so small that the mint officials illegally turned to the production of debased coins in an effort to at least repay the investment of local miners in the mint². As a result, the mint was closed in January 1845. It was not reopened until 1855 as Ramón Castilla seized power in Peru³. The mint was finally closed in 1857 as a first step in the reformation of the Peruvian coinage⁴.

The little information in Reference 3 concerning the reopening of the mint in 1855 was gleaned from the pages of *El Comercio*, the famous daily newspaper of Lima. Further information has come to light through the discovery of a manuscript dated 1863 concerning some counterfeit four reales coins of 1856 - a most unlikely source⁵.

The author's attention was drawn to this document not because reports of assays of counterfeit coins of this period were unusual, but because of the date (1863) and the fact that the four reales coin of Lima of 1856 is an extremely scarce coin (one authority says only about four specimens are currently known). Counterfeiting flourished in Peru because of the comparatively simple design of the early coins which continued to circulate even after the reformation of the coinage began in 1858.

Following a summary of the document itself, some comments are made on both the four reales coins of Lima and Pasco. The discovery of a new variety of the 1845 four reales of Lima is reported. The new information from the document allows an improved classification of the interesting and scarce series of four reales coins of Pasco - a short series of coins with a number of types and one which can be a challenge for any collector to complete.



Figures 1 and 2

The Counterfeit Coins. The Lima mint first made the Republican four reales coins in 1842, using a design similar to that used on the early eight reales. The four coins submitted to the mint for analysis on 9 October 1863 created great interest there because, while containing little or no silver, they were exact replicas of the legitimate coins of 1856, excepting only the edges (See Figures 1 and 2). In particular, note that the pole supporting the liberty cap in Figure 1 does not extend to the base on which the figure of the maiden stands. The edge of the coin was decorated with a set of loops which appear to form an 8, rather than the usual serrated edge. The mint officials were greatly concerned about the origin of the dies that were used. Had they somehow been stolen from the Lima mint?

Pedro Dávalos, the chief engraver of the mint, noted that according to regulations, dies unused from a given year were destroyed. Presumably, then, the dies did not come from the Lima mint. Dávalos suggested the possibility that the dies were made using punches taken from the mint at Pasco, closed since the end of 1857.

Ignacio Ortiz de Zevallos, the senior assayer of the Lima mint and formerly the director of the Pasco mint (1855-1857) was asked his opinion concerning the coins. In a long letter dated 9 January 1864, he concluded his observations by remarking that counterfeit coins so perfect could not be made with only a set of punches but would have required a complete set of dies made by an artisan at least as skilled as those in the Lima mint. Further, he noted, the coins made in Pasco in that period really were not identical to those of Lima. His documentation of that comment is of great importance for the history of the Pasco mint, but doesn't settle the question of the origin of the dies.

The Pasco Mint. Ortiz de Zevallos began by noting that at the end of 1854, the revolutionary government of Ramón Castilla was in control of the Department of Junín and decided to reopen the Pasco mint, closed since 1845. The Department was completely cut off from Lima, then under control of General Echenique, the elected President of Peru. Under such circumstances it would have been impossible to send from Lima matrices prepared by the **Talla Mayor** (Chief Engraver).

Nicolas Salazar had been employed as **fiel** (the person with overall responsibility for the making of the coins) by the Prefect of Junín (Bernardo Bermudez). Ortiz de Zevallos said that the dies had been prepared by Salazar and were "extremely

imperfect". The one known example of this coin⁶, possibly because of the wear on the coin, appears to be identical in design to earlier Pasco four reales coins on the reverse, and for that reason, is distinct from those made in Lima. The obverse, however, does use the abbreviation **REP** rather than **REPUB**, as in the earlier Pasco coins.

A short time later, according to Ortiz de Zevallos, Don Juan Bautista Bustamante was sent by Ramón Castilla to be the engraver for the newly-opened mint. Bustamante still did not have the necessary matrices and so began to make a complete set of punches in order to prepare the dies. The coins made from these dies are very distinctive from those made in Lima as well as in Pasco, as is obvious in Figures 11 and 12.

Afterwards (the word used by Ortiz de Zevallos; my emphasis), when Ortiz de Zevallos had been named Director (14 April⁷), Domingo Elias, Treasury minister, ordered various tools to be sent from Lima. Among them were two dies for the **peso fuerte**, one with the figure of Liberty and one with the coat-of-arms, but both lacking other symbols or inscriptions⁸. Ortiz de Zevallos asked the engraver of Quinua to reproduce the matrices (for use in making four reales), but noted that they were not exact **since the Talla Mayor should have remitted the matrices for the four reales** (my emphasis).

But when Ortiz de Zevallos took charge of the mint, Bustamante had actually left his office and José Manuel Cuevas became the new engraver. Cuevas had been the engraver at the mint in 1844 and 1845.

Punches dating back to the closing of the mint in 1845 were said to be still stored in the Principal Treasury of Junín. No special precaution for their storage had been taken and the punches had rusted over time, most being in an unserviceable state by 1855 - so muchly so that both Salazar and Bustamante had not even tried to use them, but Cuevas placed them in service after some work. These punches continued in use until the end of 1857 and all coins made at Pasco were in fact distinct from those made in Lima. A detailed inventory was taken by the administrator of the treasury in Junín. On the closing of the mint, all of the tools and instruments that were used to fabricate coins and were easily transportable were sent to the Lima mint. Among these were all the punches and dies³.

Ortiz de Zevallos further noted that he had become treasurer of the Pasco mint in 1844 when they ceased making the debased coin of fineness eight dineros and had begun making coins of the full legal fineness (August 1844, see Reference 5). However, he had resigned in protest in November 1844 when the mint had resumed making the debased coins. As a consequence of this new minting, the mint was closed in January 1845 and a very informal inventory of the mint was taken. In spite of this, Ortiz de Zevallos said he believed that the punches that served to make the dies were delivered to the administrator of the treasury and then returned in 1855 in an unserviceable state.

He concluded the letter as noted previously, claiming that for all of the reasons given

above, the dies used in Pasco could not have been the source of those used for the counterfeit four reales.



Figures 3 and 4

Some Comments. As noted above, the Republican series of four reales coins made in the Lima mint begins in 1842. The design used differed somewhat from the earlier four reales coins made in the Cuzco mint and Arequipa mints in 1835-1840 (see Figures 3 and 4 for an example). In the earlier coins, the pole held in the right hand of the maiden clearly extends to the base, while in the new Lima design, the pole is only shown between the hand and the liberty cap above it (see Figure 1). When the dies and punches were made in Lima for the Pasco mint, the pole extended from the liberty cap to the base, as in the earlier Cuzco and Arequipa coins. This design appears on all of the four reales coins of Pasco currently known, and makes these coins distinctive from all the Lima coins - with one exception.

The Lima coins were made in 1842 and 1843, but not in 1844. The dies for Pasco were made in 1843 with the slight change in design noted above. While preparing this article, the author reviewed his own collection with this design change in mind, and discovered a variety of the Lima 1845 four reales in which the pole clearly extends to the base. A second variety of 1845 is identical to the earlier and later four reales coins of Lima. The reason for the appearance of these two varieties is not known. Perhaps a die prepared for the Pasco mint was used in error some time that year.

It is important to note here that all of the Pasco coins of the period 1843-1845 used the same design, and distinct from those of Lima, with the exception noted above. It is therefore clear that the dies used for the counterfeit coins of 1856 never had been used to make coins in the Pasco mint. The documents in Reference 5 do not reach any conclusion as to the origin of the dies; it does seem clear that the security procedures in the Lima mint were not as good as supposed.

A New Classification. Since earlier classifications of the Pasco four reales were done by Gianelloni⁹, Almanzar and Seppa¹⁰, Diez-Canseco¹¹, and Craig¹², the discovery of the new type coin made by Salasar and the information reported above allows a more proper classification of these coins. It differs primarily in the introduction of an additional type and the changed ordering of the older types to conform to the time the coins were first produced:



Figures 5 and 6

Type 1: Obverse: **REPUB. PERUANA. PAZ. 4R.10D.º 20G.º** assayer, date
1843 M

Comment: Although dated 1843, this very scarce coin was undoubtedly produced in 1844 in extremely limited numbers. The initial **M** represents Manuel Oyarzabal². See Figures 5 and 6.



Figures 7 and 8

Type 2: Obverse: **REPUBLICA. PERUANA. PASCO 4R.**, assayer, date
1844 M
1845 M

Comment: The coins of 1844 were produced during July, August, November, and December. The coins of 1845 were produced only during the first week of January 1845 and are very rare². These are debased coins. See Figures 7 and 8.



Figure 9 and 10

Type 3: Obverse: **REPUB. PERUANA. PASCO. 4R. 10D.^s 20G.^s**, assayer, date
1844 M

Comment: These coins were produced in the period August - November 1844. See Figure 9 and 10.

Type 4: Obverse: **REP. PERUANA. PASCO. 4R. 10D.^s 20G.^s**, assayer, date
1855 N S

Comment: This coin was the first produced at Pasco in 1855 and carries the assayer initials N S (Nicolas Salasar). The design was as before, the specific gravity was 10.405, the weight 12.56 grams, and the diameter 33.7⁶. This is clearly a coin conforming to the specification of the earlier coinage laws (decree of 1840), in contrast to other known Pasco four reales coins of 1855. Note the difference in the inscription on the obverse. An illustration of the coin is in Reference 6.



Figures 11 and 12

Type 5: Obverse: **REP. PERUANA. PASCO. 4R. 10D 20G**, assayer date
1855 M

Comment: Ortiz de Zevallos said that a **short** (my emphasis) time after he was appointed director, Juan Bautista Bustamante was sent by Castilla to be the engraver for the newly-opened mint. Bustamante still did not have the necessary matrices and so began to make a complete set of punches in order to prepare new dies. The coins made as a result of the use of these dies were very distinctive from earlier coins of both Lima and Pasco. There are two major varieties of this coin, one with a **B** at the top of the civic wreath. One coin without the initial has been reported. The meaning of the assayer initial **M** is uncertain. See Figures 11 and 12.

These coins conformed to the new coinage decree of June 2, 1855. This decree lowered the weight of the peso from the traditional 542 grains to 480 grains, reflecting the impact of the gold discoveries in California and Australia⁴. The later Pasco coins all had an obviously smaller diameter (32 mm.) required by lowering the weight without changing the fineness and thickness.



Figures 13 and 14

Type 6: Obverse: **REPUB. PERUANA PASCO. 4R. 10D.^s 20G.^s**, assayer, date 1855 No assayer initial

Comment: This second type of 1855 does not have an assayer's initial. The obverse and reverse dies used in this variety differs from those used in 1844, providing additional proof that the dies in storage were not simply shipped to Quinua for the appropriate modification. There is a tassel on the liberty cap of the 1855 coins, with none on the coins of 1844. There are berries in the civic wreath of the four reales of 1844, with none in those of 1855. The differences in the varieties of 1855 are quite marked: on the obverse, other than the use of **REP** on the first type and **REPUB** on the second variety, there are 11 palm leaves on the first variety, with only 10 on the second. See Figures 13 and 14.

Manuel Cuevas designed this coin. Ortiz de Zavallos said that the punches used had been stored in the treasury on Junín since 1845. Moreover, we know from an inventory of the Lima mint in 1853 that a set of dies and punches (as well as other tools) had been stored in Lima⁸. Further, there is a notation on the inventory concluded on December 31, 1855 that most of these punches and dies had been sent to Junín on July 25. Included in the list of material sent to Junín were the dies for the **peso fuerte** mentioned by Ortiz de Zavallos, but also dies for the four reales and a set of punches⁶. If these documents are all correct, then there was clearly at least two sets of punches and dies left over from 1845.



Figures 15 and 16

Type 7: Obverse: **REPUB. PERUANA. PASCO. 4R. 10D.^s 20G.^s**, assayer, date
1856 Z over O
1857 Z over O
1857 No assayer initial
1857 AF monogram

Comment: On the reverse, the figure of the maiden is of a more traditional form, with no tassel attached to the liberty cap. On the obverse, berries again appear in the civic wreath and there are 11 leaves in the palm frond. The assayer's initial **Z** over **O** for Ortiz de Zevallos appears for the first time. A small **fleur de lis** appears in the wreath at the top. The coin of 1856 is considered rare, with only about ten examples currently known¹². In the example of the coin owned by the author, the **C** in **PASCO** is punched over what appears to be the number **O**.

The four reales coins of 1857 are of the same type as those of 1856, but there are three major varieties as well as some minor ones. The major varieties are differentiated by the assayer's initial, that is, a **Z** within an **O**, no initial, and **AF**. See Figures 15 and 16.

The first major variety of 1857 has the initial of Ortiz de Zevallos, with a **fleur de lis** in the wreath (as in 1856), and with no period beneath the second **s** in the inscription of the fineness. The second variety is similar, but with no period beneath the **s**. A third variety has the period as well, but no **fleur de lis** in the wreath. A fourth variety has a **fleur de lis** on the liberty cap of the reverse.

The second major variety does not have an assayer's initial or the **fleur de lis** in the wreath, but otherwise (except for minor spacing in the legend of the obverse) is identical to the coin of 1856.

The third major variety has the assayer's initials **AF** combined so as to appear as the single symbol "**Æ**". It is otherwise identical to the second major variety. While a document appointing Agustin Figueroa as the assayer of the Pasco mint has not yet been discovered, there are strong reasons to believe that these are indeed his initials. He is listed in 1859 as an assistant to the assayers of the Lima mint³. This supposition appears to be confirmed in 1861 when Figueroa is again listed with added notation **agregado de la moneda de quinua**, i.e., assistant from the mint of Quinua.

Conclusion. The discovery of the letter of Ortiz de Zevallos has led to a much better understanding of the events surrounding the reopening of the Pasco mint in 1855, as well as coins that were produced during this period. Several questions remain to be resolved, such as the origin of the dies used by Salasar and the meaning of the initial **M** on the second type designed by Bustamante.

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USUALMARK

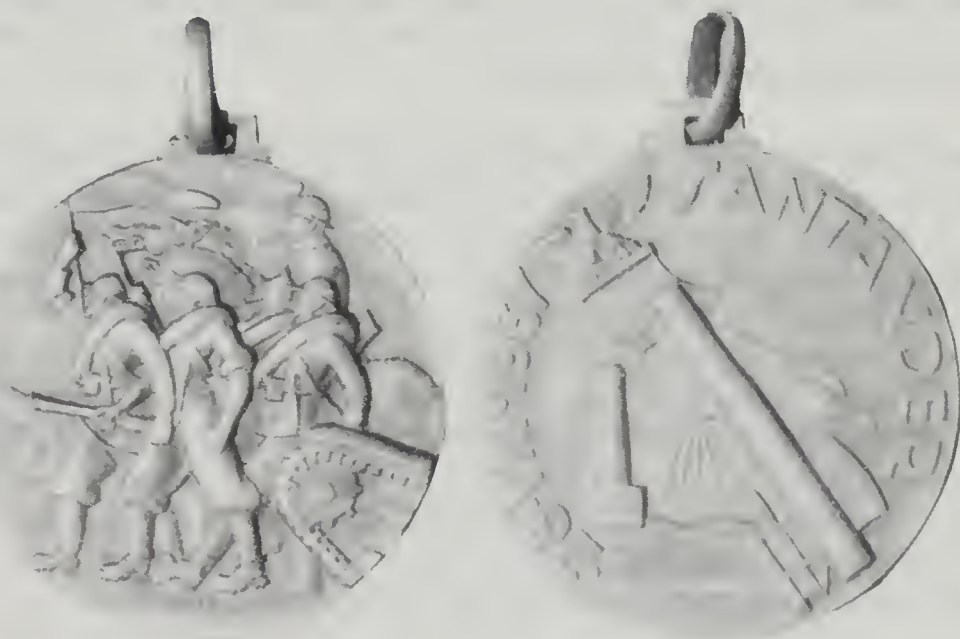
During a great part of the Middle Ages, when payments were made in the Mark as a money of account, it became necessary to have a fixed standard, as the Pfennige and other small coins were not uniform in size and fineness. The coins were therefore melted and cast in a flat circular lump, upon which incuse stampings were affixed, indicating the weight and purity of the silver. These ingots are known in contemporary records as "marcae argenti usualis signatae", and the more common name for one of them was the "Usualmark". By an agreement made in 1382, the cities of Goslar, Brunswick, Hildesheim, Eimbeck, Hanover, Wernigerode, and Osterode pledged themselves to keep all of their Usualmarken at a uniform degree of fineness. These were stamped with the arms of the respective cities, and in addition with a crown, as an indication of the conventional agreement.

(Submitted by R. R. Kutcher)

THE BATTLE OF SANTANDER, 1937

Peter S. Horvitz, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, NI #2215

The arms of Santander, a province of northern Spain, part of the old principality of Asturias, shows a ship sailing across a wavy sea before a lighthouse. The lighthouse represents those at the entrance of the harbor of the city of Santander, one of Spain's major seaports. The city, located on the Bay of Santander, an inlet of the Bay of Biscay, is the capital of the province. The Santander shield appears on the 1937 one peseta coin issued by the Council of Santander, Palencia and Burgos of the Republican side during the Spanish Civil War. (See *NI Bulletin*, November, 1991, p. 271.) The lighthouse and lines of waves appear again, though in a very different style, on the medal struck to commemorate the Nationalist victory in Santander over the Republican forces.



When the Nationalist uprising began in 1936, most of the north of Spain fell to its supporters. This was not true, however, of Asturias. But though Asturias managed to maintain its loyalty to the Republic, it was cut off by the Nationalist forces from both Madrid and Barcelona. Left to its own devices, the territory was forced to govern itself, including issuing its own currency. Franco, as was typical of his cautious military style, bided his time until the fall of the Basque provinces. Then he turned his attention to Asturias. The attack on Santander began following the fall of Bilbao, on June 19, 1937, under the leadership of General Fidel Dávila. The attack had to be briefly delayed, but recommenced in full force on July 14. Dávila's forces, some 90,000 troops, consisted of the Nationalist Army of the North, Navarrese forces, and some 25,000 Italian troops. The campaign was especially important for the Italians, as they had recently disgraced themselves at the battle of Guadalajara. The Santander campaign proved a great boost for their prestige.

Santander was defended by the 14 and 15 Republican Army Corps. The leader of the Republican forces was General Gamir Ulíbarri and his forces numbered between

70,000 and 80,000 troops. However, the Republican army was greatly outnumbered in terms of aircraft. Santander fell to the Nationalist forces and General Dávila entered the capital city Santander on August 26, 1937.

The campaign medal issued to commemorate this Nationalist victory measures 32 millimeters and is looped. It is struck in bronze. The obverse shows a force of Nationalist soldiers advancing left. A plane flies above them. A cannon leads the way, a tank follows. Two horses are part of the force. The foremost soldier holds a flag. Directly under the image is the signature of the medalist, ABFER. The reverse shows a fascis, very simplified in form, looking a bit like a cannon, over a Roman military standard over the Falangist yoke and arrows. Sun rays radiate from behind. To the left of these superimposed images are two bayonets and further left appears the lighthouse above the wavy sea. The legend is SANTANDER. 26.VIII.1937.

THE USE OF LEAD IN COINAGE

Lead was used for trial pieces, tokens, and counterfeit money from very early times. Among the known specimens prior to the Christian era are some belonging to the Kings of Numidia. In the second and third centuries A.D. leaden coins were issued in Egypt, especially at Memphis, and in the first and second centuries in Roman Gaul.

This metal was also employed for striking obsidional coins, of which there is a series, consisting of one Sol to forty Sols, issued at Woerden when that city was besieged by the Spaniards in 1575-1576.

There is also an extensive series of Duits in lead struck by the Dutch in the eighteenth century for their possessions in Ceylon and Java. In the Danish issues for Tranquebar the leaden pieces originated under Christian IV in 1640.

Leaden tokens passing as half Pennies were issued to a considerable amount in England during the reign of Elizabeth I. Then under James I all leaden tokens of private traders were abolished.

Erasmus, in his *Adagia*, mentions "Plumbeos Angliae" in use in the latter part of the reign of Henry VII, and Budelius, *DeMonetis*, 1591, states that these leaden tokens were still in circulation in his time.

Submitted by R. R. Kutcher

"DAGGER MONEY"

The sum of money formerly paid the justices of assize on the northern circuit in England to provide against marauders was called "Dagger Money".

(Submitted by R. R. Kutcher)

ITALY WINS TOP AWARD FOR '92 COIN OF THE YEAR



Italy may be establishing a numismatic dynasty. Its Flora and Fauna silver 500 lire, KM-154, has been named Coin of the Year for pieces dated 1992. This makes two awards in a row for Italy. The competition for this award is sponsored by *World Coin News*, a newspaper for world coin collectors published by Krause Publications in Iola, Wisconsin.

The last time a nation repeated in the COTY awards was in 1982 and 1983 when the United States won the competition.

An international panel of judges had a field of seven designs to choose from in making their selection during a second round of balloting that concluded in January 1994.

In the first round of voting, during the autumn of 1993, the 500 lire was named the winner of Most Artistic Coin honors by the judges. The winners in seven other COTY categories then vied with the Italian issue for the overall title.

Another piece competing to be named COTY was the Austrian 100 schilling, KM-3007, for Kaiser Karl V (Charles V), which was named Best Crown.

A U.S. \$5 gold piece honoring Christopher Columbus and the discovery of America in 1492 topped the Best Gold category.

Another U.S. coin, a silver dollar marking the 200th anniversary of the White House, was named Most Popular Coin.

A copper-nickel 1-rouble coin celebrating the rebirth of Russian sovereignty, Y-303, was the winner of the Most Historically Significant Coin category.

At the top of the Best Silver Coin category was Spain's silver Olympic 2,000 pesetas, Y-223.

The winner of two categories, Best Trade Coin and Most Innovative Coinage Concept, was France's tri-metal 20 francs depicting Mt. St. Michel, Y-167. The coin is made of a copper-aluminum-nickel outer ring around a pure nickel inner ring which then contains a copper-aluminum-nickel center.

Judges are numismatic professionals located around the world. They have backgrounds as mintmasters, artists, coin dealers, hobby leaders and journalists. They are asked by Krause Publications to participate in the two round of balloting without compensation.

The Coin of the Year award was established 12 years ago by Krause Publications' *World Coin News* to recognize superior work and talent in the numismatic field and to offer positive feedback to the world's mints.

"LEAGUE COINAGE"

The general term "League Coinage" is used to designate such coins of the ancients as were put forth by a federation of states or cities in order to ensure a certain amount of uniformity so far as types, weight and fineness were concerned. The principal one of these Leagues was the Achæan League.

The Ætolian League issued gold, silver, and bronze B.C. 291-168, and the coins usually have the reverse a figure of Ætolia, copied from a statue dedicated at Delphi in commemoration of victories over the Gauls and Macedonians.

The Arcadian League was established by Epaminondas against Sparta after the battle of Leuctra, B.C. 371, and under its auspices the city of Megalopolis was founded. At this place the coins of the League were struck.

The coinage of Bœotia was largely a federal currency from the earliest times, and the Bœotian shield is a characteristic feature on the issues. This may possibly refer to the shield of Athena Itonia in the temple of Coroneia, which was the meeting place of the League. This type disappears after B.C. 146.

The cities of Chalcidice established a League B.C. 392 with Olynthus as its headquarters. The coinage is uniform with types relating to Apollo. It was dissolved about B.C. 358, when Philip II of Macedonia captured Chalcidice.

The feudal coinage of Eubœa was issued at Eretria. It lasted from B.C. 411 to B.C. 336 and nothing was struck during the Macedonian occupation. After the defeat of the Macedonians at Cynoscephalæ B.C. 197 the federal coinage was revived until this League was also dissolved by the Romans, B.C. 146.

The Ionian League was a very ancient alliance and originally consisted of the cities of Clazomenæ, Colphon, Ephesus, Erythræ, Lebedus, Miletus, Myus, Phocæa, Priene, Chios, Teos, and Samos. Smyrna was added about B.C. 700. Under Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius the above thirteen cities issued bronze coins in celebration of a festival they jointly held.

An alliance between the rulers of the various Lycian cities gave rise to the Lycian League, B.C. 168, and lasted until A.D. 43, when the Emperor Claudius organized Lycia with Pamphylia as a Roman province.

AK AKCE: MONGOL AND ILKHANID COINS. By Tuncay Aykut. Note: "Ak akce" can be translated as "silver money." Stiff paper covers, 9 x 10 1/2 inches, 222 pages, profusely illustrated with the coin photographs printed in gold, silver, and bronze colors, and enlarged sketches of all coin types. Published in 1992, released in 1993. Available from the publisher: YAPI KREDİ, Istiklal Cad, Nos. 285-287 Kat: 5 B.Blok, Beyoglu 80050 Istanbul, Turkey. Price is approximately \$75.00.

The author was for many years the curator of the Yapi ve Kredi Bankasi Coin Collection. For this new series, **YAPI KREDİ COIN COLLECTIONS**, of which this is the first volume, she has written an important catalogue of their rich collection of the coins of the Ilkhanids and the small number of the coins of the Great Khans.

This volume is a fine supplement to the British Museum catalogue, **THE COINS OF THE MONGOLS** (1881), written by Stanley Lane-Poole with its useful introductory chapter and description of coins, many of them unusual and rare.

Included is a complete biography of books and articles written in the past century such as the catalogues by I. & C. Artuk, Tiesenhausen and Butak, and M. M. Mitchner, as well as the important articles on the subject in **JESHO**, **ANS MN**, **TND BULTENS**, by such scholars as Album, Blair, Remler, and Smith. She acknowledges how greatly she has benefited from their opinions which facilitated the work on this catalogue.

The text throughout is in Turkish and English and includes a fine forward by Professor Sevket Pamuk, **Money, History and Numismatics**, in which he reaches interesting conclusions about the early history of the Ottomans and their monetary practices by the study of the Ilkhanid coinage.

The author emphasizes in her introductory text that the Yapi Kredi collection consists mainly of coins found in Turkey, and that the Ilkhanid section had earned the admiration of the Turkish and foreign scholars who have been granted permission to examine it. The collection has nearly 3000 coins of which nearly 1000 are referred to and illustrated in this catalogue.

Before the actual catalogue section there are brief commentaries about the coins of the rulers. In these commentaries, seventy seven coins have been illustrated with enlarged obverse and reverse sketches which show clearly the type designs with the legends translated, and a mention of mint place names observed for each type. The catalogue portion of one hundred pages shows most of the coins printed in color, in actual size, with their diameter, weight (in grams), and mint. Although the illustrations have been well printed by Promat A. S. some are not clear enough to study properly. It would have been an improvement if mint place names could have been listed showing the way in which they are inscribed on the coins (24 are clearly shown on the enlarged sketches mentioned above). Alternatively, the colored printing could have been dispensed with and the savings used for printing the coin photographs in black and white with many enlargements

to highlight the beauty of the designs and the calligraphy so typical of this fascinating series of coins.

Nevertheless, this is a very handsome limited edition on superior art paper which will appeal to all students and collectors of Islamic coins. The author deserves great credit for the meticulous work involved in its compilation.

Reviewed by Kenneth M. MacKenzie.

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ARTUK OGULLARI SIKKELERI. By Ibrahim and Cevriye Artuk. Stiff paper covers, 6 x 9 1/4 inches, 148 pages, 20 plates, and three folding charts of dynasties in envelopes. Turkish language only. Istanbul, 1993. Available from the publisher: Sumer Kitabevi, Sahaflar Carsisi No. 2, Beyazit, Istanbul, Turkey. Price is \$30.00.

Ibrahim Artuk spent most of his working years with the Islamic Coins Department of the Istanbul Archaeological Museum. He retired in the 1980's and with the help of his wife decided to finish his manuscript on the history of the Artuqids and their coins. This work was completed in 1990. Sadly, Ibrahim Artuk died in February 1993 after a long illness prior to publication of the work. His main contributions to the work are historical facts, with many citations, contained in the foreword (pages 13-55) which are based upon his deep understanding of the rulers and their coins, which will interest scholars and numismatists. However, since the text is in Turkish only a relatively few western readers will appreciate the contents. An English resume or translation would have been extremely valuable.

The catalogue portion of the work fills pages 78-128. It contains all the figured and calligraphic coin types known to him. The legends of these coins are printed in Arabic. The catalogue also provides the usual data, including the source of the coin described, for each coin. There are 159 entries, with 107 illustrations (67 are figured coins) on 20 plates. The illustrations are well printed in sepia color and excellent for study purposes. Apart from the 107 bronze coins there are 51 silver coins of the later Artuqids. Many of the coins will be familiar to students and collectors who have the catalogue of I. Ghalib Edhem (1894) and Stanley Lane-Poole's, **COINS OF THE URTUKI TURKMANS** (1875), but they will welcome knowledge of the additional coins and the correct readings of many of the legends which Artuk presents.

Useful additions in this compact work are genealogical charts reprinted from the works of Edhem, Zambaur, Lane-Poole, Grouset, and the *Islam Ansiklopedesis* (1940), as well as an important table prepared by Dr. Ahmet Savran in 1987. Also, the Koranic legends found on the coins are listed and a table of the Kufic and related Arabic alphabets with transliterations (some from Butak's work) fill three pages.

This new work will be helpful to those who have read and enjoyed the recent work by William Spengler and Wayne Sayles, **FIGURAL BRONZE COINS AND THEIR ICONOGRAPHY**. In that work, the inclusion of the coin legends as they appear on the coins (as shown in Butak's work) is desirable for collectors, and their **Numismatic Commentary and Art Historical Analysis**

for each coin type excites the reader to delve further into the study of these fascinating bronzes. Incidentally, Artuk's new book will allow Turkish collectors to appreciate more thoroughly the work of Spengler and Sayles and their unique approach to that part of the series.

The present volume by the Artuks is an attractively produced and important catalogue by an acknowledged expert which takes into account the work of eighty historians and numismatists who have written about the history and the coins of this Turkmen dynasty, 1102-1408 A.D.

Reviewed by Kenneth MacKenzie.

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ELEPHANTS: IN NUMISMATICS AND EXONUMIA FROM ANCIENT TO MODERN TIMES. By Gerald S. Porter. Published in 1993. Softbound, 242 pages. Available from the author at 1958 Pittview Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15212. Price is \$20.00 postpaid.

The elephant has been an object of fascination to people since before recorded history. Because of its size and power, it has evoked an image of dominance and impregnability. Civilizations since ancient times have depicted the elephant on their coins as a symbol of authority, power, and honor, and as a useful mode of transport of both men and goods. Modern governments have portrayed the elephant on medals, tokens, and banknotes, and at least two countries, Laos and Thailand, have embraced the elephant as their nation's symbol.

Gerald Porter has compiled a wonderfully comprehensive volume bringing together a diverse collection of elephants of numismatic interest. This book is a real treat, from its cover depicting the quadriga on a Roman bronze coin of Lucius Verus (161-169 A.D.) right through to the end. Within are listed over 2,100 different types with over 3,000 total varieties and hundreds of illustrations, both photographs and hand drawings. Detailed descriptions of each item are given, including medal content and size, and provenance when known.

Porter begins with a pachyderm "frontispiece" comparing the anatomical characteristics of the African and Asian elephants. Following this is a table of contents which includes: Ancients; Modern Coins; United States Tokens, Medals, and Exonumia (Advertising and Political); and World Tokens, Medals, and Currency. The Ancient section is particularly expansive, with categories for Greece, Eastern, Eastern-Islamic, Eastern-non-Islamic, and Rome, as well as additional clear sub-categories. The book ends with an extensive bibliography and useful index.

This volume by Porter is so wide ranging that there is something of interest here for almost everyone. It will have great appeal to collectors and historians and to dealers and auction houses as a useful reference. Purchase is highly recommended.

Reviewed by Dennis Gill.

1993 TRANSACTIONS OF THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC RESEARCH SOCIETY. The Canadian Numismatic Research Society has just published the 29th annual volume of its TRANSACTIONS. It contains 122 bound pages of 46 indexed articles. The articles are all based on original research and cover most Canadian areas of numismatics with a special emphasis on tokens and medals. The Society has 44 members at the present time and membership is by invitation only. Available from Harry N. James, Box 22022, Elmwood Square P.O., 204 First Avenue, St. Thomas, Ontario N5R 6A1, Canada. Price is U.S.\$16.00 postpaid.

Reviewed by Jerry Remick.

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CUANTO VALEN TUS MONEDAS [Prices of Colombian coins in U.S. Dollars]. By Jorge Emilio Restrepo. 54 pages, small "vest pocket" checklist format, with glossy illustrated card covers.

Restrepo subtitles his latest Spanish language effort "A listing of Colombian coins with their respective retail values: 1808-1993," which is the most exact description possible of this handy checklist. Although he has already authored five works on Colombian coins, these have always been broken down by types, such as his books on 2 real and 50 centavo size coins, or by eras, such as his separate works on 1808-1886 and 1886 to date coinage. Aficionados of Colombian coins already have these books, or at least they should. The present checklist is both an update on all coins known to exist and the best estimate possible of their current retail values. In those rare instances where no price is given, the reader can assume that the coin in question is virtually never offered for sale on the open market. The only exception is for silver coins minted prior to 1886, most of which are unpriced in uncirculated condition, except for a very few well-known hoard pieces. However, this reviewer can attest to the "universal" veracity of the data Restrepo has used: in his collection are only two pieces which the author has not priced at all, and just a few more (of the pre-1886 era) which he possesses in uncirculated condition. Apparently, the markets in Colombia and the United States are not as different as one might suppose.

Ten years of arduously attempting to put together a representative collection of pre-1886 Colombian coins have taught this reviewer two facts: the problem is almost never price, but rather availability (literally scores of coins which are priced at under \$20 in SCWC are virtually never offered for sale (including entire types), and that once you have found the easiest (not the cheapest) 40 to 50 coins, you realize that these are about all there are. Where are the rest? Not, apparently, in Colombia either. If anything, Restrepo's prices for scarce pieces are two to three times those found in SCWC, and, in the English-language introduction, he remarks: "Colombian coins are scarce and collectors few. The market is narrow and very sensitive. One new serious collector raises the price of the pieces he is looking for." Although we would say that the market is "thinly traded" instead of "narrow and sensitive," the import is clear: the coins are not common anywhere. This is part of their appeal.

Besides general validity, this pricelist is characterized by its

completeness: die varieties and overdates abound, and they are all listed and priced here. For example, no less than 25 varieties of the 1971 20 centavo piece are listed, including the one in this reviewer's collection with "fully prooflike surfaces." If we compare the degree of differentiation and completeness which Restrepo has achieved here for Colombian coins with any other Latin American country, or even with any European country, it is nothing short of astounding. Although this checklist is at its best when used together with Restrepo's other, more complete works—which have both rarity scales and extensive photography—it is, by itself, the first work either an aspiring or experienced collector of Colombian coins should buy.

Reviewed by David B. Fiero.

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EXPOSING STAMPS OF ANOTHER COIN. By Gerald Hoberman. Published by the South African Numismatic Society in association with Spink & Son Ltd., London. Cape Town, 1993. Hard cover, with protective slip cover, 6 1/4 x 10 3/4 inches, xi pages, 34 pages, numerous stunning color photographs, printed on high quality glossy paper, with bibliography. Available from Spink & Son Ltd., 5, 6, & 7 King Street, St. James, London SW1Y 6QS, United Kingdom. Price is 15 pounds plus 3 pounds postage and packing (6 pounds air carriage).

Gerald Hoberman, a past president and fellow of the South African Numismatic Society and a Fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society, is already known to many numismatists for his earlier work, **THE ART OF COINS AND THEIR PHOTOGRAPHY**. The present work, a publication devoted to a wider presentation of an illustrated lecture which he first presented to the South African Numismatic Society and the Royal Philatelic Society in March 1993, is yet another tour de force.

The lecture which this work recreates was entitled, "Stamps of another Coin," and constructed, as does **EXPOSING STAMPS OF ANOTHER COIN**, a delightful "bridge between contemporary society and the culture of the Ancient world, through numismatic philately and photography." After exploring the commonalities of coins and stamps (their utilitarian origin, facilitation of commerce, amenability to propagandistic purposes, their artistic portrayals of national and religious symbolism, et cetera), Mr. Hoberman notes that over five hundred postage stamps featuring coins have so far been issued throughout the world. He thereupon presents the reader or, perhaps, more appropriately, the viewer, with splendid photographic examples of coins with corresponding stamps depicting similar coins. A wonderfully patined silver Macedonian tetradrachm struck in Akanthos around 490 B.C. depicting a titanic struggle between a lion and bull is juxtapositioned with an artistic rendering of a numismatic variant on the same theme as presented on a 1975 190 franc stamp from Mali, and so forth.

Numismatists and philatelists alike will be awed by the masterful photography of their favorite subjects. The color photography contained within this little book is a visual presentation of profound impression. Superlatives fail to convey the extraordinary nature of the photographs and, also, the exceptional quality of the color

printing of the photographs. Of special note is that the photographs of the stamps are the handiwork of Mr. Hoberman's 12-year old son, Marc.

The South African Numismatic Society has kindly donated a copy of this work to the NI Library. I strongly urge any member with an appreciation for numismatic photography, philately, or a well presented story on the connection between the two, to purchase or borrow this work.

Reviewed by Donald S. Yarab.

"FINKENAUGE or VINKENAUGE"

Finkenaug, or Vinkenaug, was the name that was given to a small silver coin which was current in Brandenburg, Mecklenburg, Pommerania, etc., from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century. In Pommeranian archives they are mentioned as early as 1279 as, "marca denariorum slavicalium," and they appear to have been last struck in Berlin in 1562. They are also referred to as Wendische Pfennige, "parvi denarii slavicales, or vincones".

Their value varied, but in all cases it seems to have gradually declined from the original standard. Thus in Pommerania it ranged from eighteen to thirty-four to the Bohemian Groschen, while in Mecklenburg from eighteen to twenty-four to the Schilling, and in Brandenburg it was from sixteen to forty to the Groschen.

The etymology of the name Finkenaug is unclear. Some authorities claim that the griffin on the issue of Mecklenburg was taken for a finch, the small bird, and Dr. F. Friedensburg, in the *Blätter für Münzfreunde*, 1913, cites German proverbs showing that a finch is frequently used to indicate comparisons between small and large objects. Another plausible derivation is based on the belief that the Mecklenburg coins were nicknamed "Ogen", from the large eyes of the ox. This combined with the superior quality of the silver of these coins created the word "Vienke Ogen".

(Submitted by R. R. Kutcher)

ARROW HEAD MONEY

Arrow heads of stone or metal have been used by various primitive people as objects of barter. Although they may be considered as primitive money, they cannot be classed as coins. The American Indians and the Japanese used stone arrow heads for purposes of exchange and the Chinese used bronze arrow points. Chinese numismatists have sometimes included these in their works as coins. There is, however, a specific instance of an inscribed bronze arrow point in the Korean series that is known as Chun Pei.

(Submitted by R. R. Kutcher)